THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.			
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LILIS MOR. MICHIGAN		
EWORN STATEMENT Ente of Nebraska County of Hourias. Geo. R. Tzschieck, se Publishing commany, o that the actual circulat for the week ending Nov	on of THE DAILY BEE	
follows: Sunday Nov. 8 Monday, Nov. 9 Tuesday, Nov. 10 Wednesday, Nov. 11 Thursday, Nov. 12 Friday, Nov. 13 Suturday, Nov. 14	98,394 21,860 21,9 6 21,9 6 21,014 21,014 21,044	
Average	24,392	

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THE recent fire in the palace of the prince of Wales damaged the establish ment to the extent of £15,000. It will take a long series of baccarat games to make the prince even.

CHILI having arrived at the point recognized in bitter controversies as the sober, second thought, it is entirely probable there will be no war and not much more rumor of war.

THE Real Estate Owners association has taken up the school expenses of this city, and will no doubt discover several bad leaks in the school treasury which ought to be calked up.

GOVERNOR BULKLEY of Connecticut possesses staying qualities that completely baffle all democratic efforts to oust him. Connecticut is the land of steady habits and the governor shows that he has a steady grip.

ENGLISH hostility to the McKinley bill is based upon substantial grounds Statistics for the three months ending June 30 last show a falling off in exports from England to America of \$9,000,000. as compared with the same three months in 1890.

EVERY person interested in art will be pleased to know that the managers of the art exhibit which opens next Thursday have been successful in securing the finest collection of paintings, statuary, curios and bric-a-brac ever seen west of Chicago.

CIVIL SERVICE regulations are arbitrary and sometimes unreasonable. An instance is afforded of the workings of the law in the Omaha postoffice, where twenty-one experienced employes are to be summarily dismissed to satisfy the arbitrary civil service code.

THE religious philanthropic societies which have undertaken the work of re forming New York by opening extensive play grounds for the poor children of the city may be a trifle utopian in their theories, but their efforts deserve the encouragement of good people every-

THE union depot contractor has been Instructed to resume work. This item must not arouse any enthusiasm, however, as he is to do nothing more than finish the structure to a level with the viaduct floor and place a temporary root over the whole thing to protect it from the weather.

IF THE Chilians who are now in the ascendancy will be patient long enough the Balmacedan's whose blood they grave and who are domiciled in foreign tegations will die by their own hands. Balmaceda and at least two of his most prominent followers have already committed suicide.

IF THE happy father of Ruth Cleveland does not cease soon to hold the little thing up to the admiring gaze of the world, he will have her completely spoiled. The weariness of the patient public over the "concededly wonderful child," can be appreciated fully only by David Bachelor Hill.

NEW MEXICO is turning toward the Omaha stock market and 100 car loads of cattle will be shipped here this week. They come here in spite of a higher freight rate because this is the best market. Omaha should put in some time this winter in opening up a direct rail route to the New Mexico ranges.

SAN FRANCISCO goes to Washington to contest with Omaha and other cities for the republican national convention. When the coast metropolis sees that she is not in the race to any alarming extent she will throw her assistance to this city. Omaha has as good a prospect of winning the fight as any other city just now.

WEALTHY citizens of Omaha who have locked their art treasures in their drawing rooms and refuse to loan them for the exhibit must feel a trifle chagrined to find that strangers like Goneral Alger and Phil D. Armour are moved by a more unsetfish spirit and cheerfully loan their paintings without remuneration.

THE CONSUMER'S DUTY.

association of Nebraska has now a membership of more than one hundred manmanufacturing interests to encourage each other and focalize the sentiment in favor of patronizing frome industry, the organization is now devoting its attention to the consumers with a view to enlisting them in the cause of home patronage. A label has been adopted for the products of members of the association and attention has been directed in the public press to the principle in its general application. A vast amount of good to local trade has already been accomplished and nearly every member of the organization has been directly benefited

The consumers are entitled to honorary membership of the association. This they secure without expense by signing an agreement to help on the cause of home patronnge by giving Omaha and Nebraska manufactuers the preference, quality, price and other conditions being equal. The directors of the association are preparing a form of agreement to be circulated and every man and woman in Omaha and Nebraska who kceps house or purchases goods should give the association the encouragement of a pledge to favor home industries.

Aside from the benefit it will be to the present manufacturing industries of the city and state to have a long list of pledged supporters, the moral effect of such a list will be valuable. Capitalists looking for locations will see in the backing of a united community something far more beneficial and promising for new enterprises than any ordinary bonus. The association will bind the lists into a permanent record, and if the pledges are generally signed it will be a source of pride to the secretary to show to visitors looking for locations for manufacturing plants the evidence in black and white that Omaha and Nebraska people are loyal to Omaha and Nebraska industries.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE. Secretary Rusk has some very excellent views as to the importance of a fuller use of the various educational forces which already exist in the country for the advancement of practical agriculture. In his annual report he expresses the conviction that there should be a closer co-operation between such forces. There is too slight a thread connecting the Department of Agriculture with the agri-

cultural departments and stations, themselves the recipients of the national bounty to the extent of considerably over \$1,500,000 annually, and he thinks it desirable that without in any way limiting the independent action of these several state institutions the connection should be greatly strengthened. He would have this co-operation extend, also, to boards representing in a special manner the agricultural interests of the state, and to state and national societies devoted to the improvement of stock, to the interests of horticulture, dairying and other specialties in the line of practical agriculture, tother with the institutes established and endowed by law in several states. Secretary Rusk promises that

the efforts of the Department

of Agriculture will be directed to an extension of some system of co-operation between these various forces by which each in its proper sphere may work to the best advantage and each be enabled to derive practical aid and benefit from the others. It need hardly be said that in this laudable effort the secretary of agriculture ought to receive the zealous support and assistance of all persons, associations and institutions engaged or interested in promoting higher attainment in all branches of agricultural industry. It is obviously through such co-operation that the Department of Agriculture can be made most useful to the interest for the advancement and improvement of which it was created, while at the same time the interchange of practical knowledge between the various associations and institutions, and the more intimate relations they will be brought into, could not fail to be very greatly beneficial to them. Secretary Rusk, in common with all earnest and intelligent students of the subject, believes that there is a boundless field for educational work is connection with agriculture, and he realizes also that the time is at hand in this country for pushing such work more seriously and earnestly than has yet been done. American farmers as a whole have yet a great deal to learn as to the most practical, the most economical and the most profitable ways of carrying on their industry, and every year increases the necessity for such knowledge. The want of it is not the least of the reasons for failure in agricultural pursuits. The suggestion of closer co-operation between the various and numerous educational forces at work for the advancement of practical agriculture merits the serious consideration of all who are engaged in such work, and it is to be hoped the efforts of the department to bring about

such co-operation will not lack encouragement and support from those whom it most concerns. FICTITIOUS MORTGAGE FIGURES. The last legislature passed a law directing registers of deeds to keep a record of mortgages filed and released, showing under the head of farm mortgages these evidences of debt and satisfaction separately. The act took effect August 1, and returns have been received by the authorities at Lincoln for August and September. These show farm mortgages filed amounting to \$1,658,872 and releases \$1,196,734. On the face of these figures it would appear that the farm mortgage indebtedness increased by \$462,138, and that the farmers of Nebraska are plunging headlong into debt. Inquiry reveals the fact, however, that many of these mortgages are placed upon property by corporations and are not farm mortgages at all in the true sense of the term. For instance the returns from Hall county show mortgages filed amounting to \$307,930

The Manufacturers and Consumers given to secure a debt of \$300,000 inufacturers. Having made a place for In the same period \$20,000 of itself among the enterprising business indebtedness is cance ed. In Ch y organizations of Omaha and demon- cane county in September \$62,000 of strated the value of a combination of mortgage indebtedness is reported and here again it is found that one mortgage covers \$60,000 and it was given by a corporation. In Red Willow county \$29,111 is reported. Investigation shows that a single corporation filed a mortgage for \$20,000. The idea of the law is to keep track of the indebtedness of small owners on small farms more particularly. Unless the county officials discriminate more carefully, however, they will have the thrifty farmers of the state figured into universal bankruptey in spite of excellent crops and good prices, out of which hundreds of our farmer debtors are lifting their obligations.

SHALL WE MAKE CAR WHEELS? For many years after the Union Paific railroad machine shops were established in Omaha about all the car work for the great transcontinental line was performed here. Nearly all the passenger and freight cars in use on the road were built and equipped in the Union Pacific shops, The car wheels were also manufactured at the Union Pacific foundry. Within the past ten years one branch after the other has been dropped from these shops and the manufacture of engines and cars for the Union Pacific has been carried on in eastern factories.

The return of S. H. H. Clark to the general management and J. H. McConnell to the shops as master mechanic has, however, given our people reason for the hope that many of the old branches of manufacture will be revived.

Twenty years ago Mr. W. Fawcett started the Union Pacific foundry and for several years he was the car wheel expert of the company. After he left the road this work was transferred to the east. His presence in the city recalls these facts and also develops the information that the car wheel industry will probably be resumed. The statements made by him in an interview published elsewhere show that this branch of car work may just as well be done here as in the east. The Bee believes that Messrs. Clark and McConnell with their personal interests in this city and their knowledge of the benefits to both the city and the company which may be derived from a resumption of car wheel manufacture will be inclined to give Omaha the new industry, It will employ an additional force of men and we hope prove so satisfactory to the company that it will become a permanent branch of shop work here.

IMPROVED METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

A generation ago the public school was a very different institution from what it is today. Men in middle life recall their school days with something of horror. They had more of the birch rod and ferule in them than blackboards and illustrated readers or charts. The child learned because it was dangerous to his personal comfort to fail. His mental anguish because of his dullness was keen enough for a modern punishment, but in those days its intensity was increased by the fear of the corporal punshment which came to unfulfilled tasks. The school and the schoolmaster were cordially hated by every mischievous and energetic lad. Only the sickly boy whose brain was more active than his body was always good in school and the best ball player then was usually the

least satisfactory pupil. In these days with charts, blackboards, beautifully illustrated text books, and apparatus of all kinds for stimulating the interest of the pupil as well as clearly explaining the intricacies of the knowleage sought after, school is not a bugbear even to idle children. Truancy is not frequent because ordinarily the school room and surroundings are the most attractive features of the life of many boys and girls. As the years of progress have rolled on great steps have been taken in the way of improving the public school system. At the same time the curriculum of the common school has been extended. No onger are the three R's considered ample as the foundation of a business education. The danger of the present system is that we are teaching too great a variety of subjects and pushing the eager little minds beyond what they should be expected to undertake. Within the years from 5 to 20 we strive to crowd a vast amount of thought and knowledge into the minds of all alike. We succeed with many and fail with some. There is a posibility that we have systematized public education too much and hold too vigorously to our model, forcing the individuality of the child to conform to our arbitrary ideal.

Within a few years the attention of ducational thinkers has been more particularly directed to the question of industrial and rudimental training. In nearly every city manual training departments have been added to the pubic schools and the tendency is increasing toward a policy of instruction which shall be intimately associated with the great problem of bread winning. With the rush of immigration and the increase of competition has come in America the grave question of how to secure a sustenance. The manual training, the practical business instruction, and the elimination of the dead languages and higher mathematics from the required courses of study and the substitution of the more practical and immediately useful branches are the evidences of the growth of this sentiment among educators. Unfortunately, however, the manual training is for the most part confined to that sort of instruction which will enable boys to get along in the world. The girls have thus far been overlooked for the most part except in rare instances where cooking schools have been added to the public system. Generally these have been more a joke than a really efficient method of turning the feminine intellect to the importance of making good bread and coffee. However, some progress has

been made in this direction. Practical people who keep abreast of

One single conveyance, however, is given to secure a debt of \$300,000 Incurred by a corporation and but \$7,930 is farm indebtedness, especially in localities where the home influences are not of a character to aid much in the proper develop-ment of the child. It takes little ones from the rude homes of the very poor and overworked people to an American, homelike, attractive school room where only English is spoken and where they have the playthings, the comforts, and the joys of those whose parents have more means. It does more. While the little ones are enjoying themselves, instruction of the most practical character is imparted, They learn to sew, to make simple toys and to be close observers. It is the experience of public school teachers that pupils who have had kindergarten training do the work of two primary years in one. They are better disciplined and easier to manage; they learn more rapidly and apply their knowledge with less difficulty. The idea of making useful and ornamental things received in the play school developes as they grow and in the manual training departments the early experience again shows its value. It is a well known fact that the majority of poor children and of children of foreign born parents among the laboring classes leave school as a rule by the time they are thirteen or fourteen years of age. The kindergarten therefore has the effect of adding at least two years of schooling which would otherwise be lost. It is these and other considerations which are inclining people favorably to the idea of making the kindergaten a grade of instruction in the public schools.

MUST GO UNDERGROUND.

The problem with which nearly every large city in America is wrestling just now is how to dispense with the use of overhead wires for telegrah, telephone, electric light and street railways. The last congress created an electrical commission for the District of Columbia. This commission was charged with the duty of investigating the construction of subways and conduits and divising a plan by which all electric wires could be safely carried underground. Incidentally it was also instructed to report its conclusions as to the advisability of municipal ownership of water, gas, electric lighting plants and the proposed subways. The commission consisted of Mr. Andrew Rosewater, C. E., of Omaha, Prof. Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins university and Lieutenant F. R. Shunk of the engineering corps of

the regular army. The report of this commission was submitted a few days ago to President Harrison and will be transmitted by the chief executive to congress. While the prime object of this commission was to devise a plan for underground wire conduits for the District of Columbia, its conclusions and recommendations will apply with equal force to other cities. The subject is treated from a scientific and practical standpoint and deals with the various obstacles in the way of perfect insulation, subterranean connections, etc.

The commission recommends that sub-

ways be constructed for the city of

Washington and the general conclusions are that it is perfectly practicable to carry all the wires that are now used telegraph, telephone and electric lighting companies in a subway constructed with due regard to the objects for which such wires are used. The commission recommends that these subways shall be owned by the municipalities and their use permitted by all companies that may desire to place wires underground at a given rental from which the city will be enabled to meet the interest upon investment in the subways and eventually pay the principal. It is to be expected. of course, that in Washington, as in all cities, the franchised companies that own the electric wires will interpose all sorts of objections to the compulsory use of the subways, but in Washington, as it has been in New York, all such objections will prove unavailing if the government puts down its foot firmly and decides that the overhead wires must go. It will be remembered that in New York city a courageous mayor chopped down the forest of telegraph and telephone poles after due notice had been served upon the companies to take them down and they had refused to comply. The upshot has been that the streets have been cleared in New York of the unsightly telegraph pole nuisance. The same process will follow in all the great cities in the due course of time, in the business centers first and in the suburban districts finally.

That Omaha will at no distant day force the removal of all overhead wires from the principal thoroughfares goes without saying. No other city in the union has such an unsightly and dangerous network of overhead wires, and nowhere are the streets more obstructed by a multiplicity of telegraph, telephone

and motor poles. The electrical board referred to suggest a system of conduits and manholes. The conduits being carefully encased in concrete to make them permanent and not liable to partial combustion by electrical leaking. The report shows that efficient cables can be manufactured at reasonable cost and conductors carrying high potential currents may be placed close to telephone or telegraph wires without interference by induction. In cities where the water, gas and sewer pipes are not laid the conduits can be placed on each side the street with the sewers or water pipes. The excessive cost of laying wires in the middle of the street and consequent breaking up of the pavements to make connections, lead the commission to recommend the two subways plan. In Washington the cost of the proposed system will be \$490,-000 and 7 cents per lineal foot per annum is proposed as the rental for each duct. The report is a valuable addition to the information of the people relative to the feasibility, plan and cost of subways and as a guide for future legislation and other action upon the subject by munici-

palities and legislatures.

In view of what was said by the new Chilian minister on being formally presented to President Harrison, and the response of the president, there is reason to expect a peaceful and honorable

lations of peace and friendship between his country and this, and in response the president assured him that the government of the United States entertains only good will for the people of Chill. Such pacific and conciliatory utterauces, the sincerity of which is unquestionable, ought to have a good effect in both countries. It is understood that the president-elect of Chili, who was chosen by the voice of all parties, has a very kindly feeling toward the United States, and the Indications since his election have been favorable to an honorable settlement of the differences between the two countries. It now seems quite safe to predict that there will be no serious troubte between the United States and Chill, and it is possible that future relations between them may be closer by reason of what has occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO, where the original

cable street railway was constructed, now has over 100 miles of cable roads. Kansas City is next in rank with seventy miles. Denver is third in the list with fifty-eight miles. Chicago, which was the first eastern city to adopt the cable has only thirty-five miles in operation, being behind her old-time Missouri rival which operates forty-eight miles. Omaha is not a cable-line city and ranks eighteenth on the list. The total present cable mileage of this country is 5771, nearly all of which was built or completed in the four years beginning with 1886 and ending with 1889. Electric roads have lately taken the cable very largely out of business, being more cheaply constructed and almost as reliable. However, the low operating cost of cables after they are once constructed, their independence of climatic conditions, their advantages for steep grades and the fact that they run with less noise, without the nuisance of overhead wires or the dangers of electricity and are more agreeable generally to the public leads to the conclusion that they will gradually take the place of other lines as the cities grow in population and the streets become more and more crowded with traffic.

THE president has appointed November 26 to be a day of thanksgiving, and the language and sentiment of the proclamation permit no doubt that it is the production of President Harrison himself. These matters are usually disposed of in a perfunctory way, but in the present proclamation there is the evidence of profound earnestness and sincere reverence, as becomes an appeal to a great and enlightened people to set aside one day for a special manifestation of their gratitude for the peace and prosperity they enjoy. Abraham Lincoln was the first president to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation, and there is no mistaking the fact that he was its author. This was when the nation was convulsed with war, and all over the land widows and orphans were mourning dead husbands and fathers. The custom then inaugurated will undoubtedly be preserved as long as the nation lives.

FROM all parts of Nebraska come reports that the era of depression is passing and one of prosperity is at hand. The young and flourishing cities like Fremont, Beatrice, Hastings, Kearney, Norfolk, Grand Island and others, are feeling the first effects of the good crops and remunerative prices of the year. Fremont has propositions from seven manufacturing establishments looking for a location. Hastings is paving one of her thoroughfares. Kearney is soon to open her cotton mill. Grand Island and Norfolk are enjoying the fruits of their public spirit in the 'developments of the sugar beet industry. The year 1892 promises to be a red letter period for the interior cities of Nebraska.

APPROPRIATIONS for deepening harbors on the gulf and improving other harbors are reasonable and proper, but appropriations for dredging creeks and scooping the shifting sands out of rivers not available for commerce are a waste of money. Money expended for scraping Missouri river sand bars and deepening the uncertain channel is simply dumped into the river to no useful purpose. Funds for Missouri river improvement should be used solely in protecting the property of cities and citizens fronting upon the stream. The day when the Missouri river can be regarded as a navigable stream necessary to commerce is long since passed.

NEBRASKA'S World's fair commissioners are earnestly engaged, but thus far we have heard of no organized effort to raise a fund to supplement the state appropriation or to stimulate enthusiasm for Nebraska's exhibit,

WHEN it comes to financial peculations the Pennsylvanians are completely distanced by the officials of Canada.

Paul's Farewell Epistle. Grand Island Times And Paul said unto the independents, verily

Drink Heartily. Here's to Omaha and the national republi-

Don't Be Bashful. Globe-Democrat. If the Ohio man doesn't see what he wants let him ask for it, and the republican party will provide it.

letory in Ohio, as it has encouraged and astened the establishment there of one of the largest tin plate mills in the country. Uncle Jerry's Terrible (hinking.

Tin-Tinabulation

Cinchinati Commercial

Milwaukee is rejoleing over the McKinley

Philadelphia Ledger. Secretary Rusk expresses no opinion of the artificial rainmakers in his official report, but e is understood to entertain one that would

give it its original form

Deserves a Square Meal. It was a gross violation of the courtesies of polities to send a crow to Governor Campbell for his Thankagiving dinner. He made a gal-lant fight for his ideas and should have the New York Recorder or pt. second best and biggest turkey in Ohio.

broider a page artistically if he were t

It is Good to Be aind.

Crete Vidette.
Omaha is making a noble effort to secure the national republican convention next year. It upon the matter is obtained.

is earnestly hoped by every loyal Nebraskan that her effort will be crowned with success. The democrats of Omaha are contributing as much money, giving as much time, and doing as much talking for this purpose as are the neal and state neide and are not so bigoted ment, or step in as a bar to a grand educational, financial and business proposition. the democrats ever want their national convention held in Omaha, let them say the word, and they will see that the republicans are all

in favor of "reciprocity. Speaking from Experience, Eh?

K de Field's Washington. In spite of the west's reputation for intreidity, the bump of caution does grow on son heads out there. The editor of the Denver News-Letter prints on one page of that journai, "We want lady reporters and solicitors at this office;" and on another-as if to guard against a contingency which none of us can afford to ignore-"Don't marry a literary man." I hope the lady reporters and solicitors who respond to the clitorial appeal will also need the editorial warning and not allow their minds to wander beyond the business in hand when admitted to an audience in the

Grin and Bear It.

New York Morning Advertiser.
The statistical field has found out that the copie of the United States are losing heavily very year because they will insist upon being orn, getting married and ultimately getting follows: Cost of being been \$250.000,000; getting married, \$303,000,000; getting buried, \$75,0 0,000. We can only account for this wanton waste of noney on the theory that in this country few people care for expenses.

Heartrending Harmony

New York Commercial Advertises (de s) The determination of leading democrats to secure harmony at any cost is positively heartrending. Only a few days ago Genera Palmer said that the presidential candidate must come from the east. Now Governor Russell says the vice president must be a west-erner. Such self abnegation is beautiful to behold.

ltight in Fighting Trim.

Grand Island Independent, In Omaha they seem to think Chicago's dignified effort" means a hard fight to secure the national republican convention. We are glad to see that the metropolis of the west on the other hand, has, Itse Beiva Lockwood, stripped for the fray and will make no bones of it. And Omaha's chances are improving.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Philadelphia Record. The farmers alliance men in buckram, who were expected to sweep the state of Ohio and banish John Sherman from public life, must have crossed over the Canadian line on election day without voting. The Ohio election returns give no sign of their whereabouts.

AFTER ELECTION DECLARATIONS.

Arapahoe Pioneer: Mr. Edgerton points out many reasons why he has not been elected justice of the supreme court, but he fails to discover that the most potential factor in his defeat was his notorious incompetency.

Papillion Times: Republicans cannot, and it is to their credit that they do not claim the election of Post as a republican victory. Post was elected by the votes of democrats who thus registered a protest against degrading the supreme bench by placing upon it such a man as Edgerton. Simply this and nothing nore.

nore. Indianola Courier: We hope that the farmers of Nebraska will stop planning to legislate themselves rich and set diligently to work to do that which is practicable. Be $g \circ y$ work to do that which is practicable. Be governed by what time has proven to be practicable and not by the light of falling stars; remember that it is dangerous to leave the solution of the problems of life and government to demagogues.

O'Neill Frontier: The Frontier would like to see the alliance kept together and we think that it can accountish much good for the

that it can accomplish much good for the farmers if it keeps strictly within its sphere farmers if it keeps strictly within its sphere— and results clearly show that its sphere is not politics. Let them drop politics at once and take up the things which come within their sphere and our word for it they will accom-plish grand good for themselves.

plish grand good for themselves.

Friend Telegraph: The Nebraska election has developed the fact that in almost every county in the state republicans have pulled together in a manner that has not been seen before in years. Nebraska republican farmers should turn out to caucuses and see to it that the best men are placed upon the ticket in the future, not only this but men who will best look to the interests of the whole state. whole state.

whole state.

Randolph Times: One of the most gratifying results of the election just held is the defeat of Crawford in a gerrymandered district by Judge Norris, the regulation and independent nominee. The Eighth judicial district was so garbled by the last legislature, at the instance of Crawford for the express purpose of defeating Norris, that it now has a safe democratic majority. But even with this tremenduos lever Crawford met his Waterioo.

Waterioo.
Seward Reporter: The election of Judge Post is the greatest victory for good government and good business principles that has been achieved in Neuraska for many a day, It is also a refutation of the contemptible tactics adopted by the fike newspaper of Omaha, and should show to its proprietor the light in which he is regarded by all decent people all over the state. Such vile abuse as was directed against Post always reacts against the over the state. Such vile abuse as was di-rected against Post always reacts against the

standerers.

Crete Vidette: The Vidette wishes to be just, as well as generous. And in rejoicing over the election of Judge Post we do not propose to claim all the credit as republicans. Thousands of democrats, members of the alliance, yea, and a number of members of the social defined and party, cast their vote for Judge Post, believing that he was the most competent man for the place, and that his election would enure to the material benefit of our noble state.

Central City Nonparell: Last year, with a

of our noble state.

Central City Nonparell: Last year, with a failure of crops in the states of Nebraska and Kansas, the people looked for relief to a new party, but failing to accomplish by legislation the relief they desired, and with the return of a bountiful harvest, thousands have returned to their old barties, and the power of the new narty as a party is broken never to be rebuilt. That a majority of the measures advocated by them are just cannot be disputed for a minute, that they refrained from or anizing a new party and thrown their strength to either of the old parties they could have accomplished their desires. hed their desires.

Fremont Flail: The great party that sub dued the rebellion and cemented the uni-has not done its whole duty yet. If it desi-te hold supremacy in this great nation the are reforms that must be wrought that lie of pecially in its province. If it does not arise other it will go down and some other party to them it will go down and some other party more sazarious if not more worthy will occu-py its place. No party can survive long on past greatness. It may work until the gener-ation that originated and immortalized it shall have passed away, but to be perpetual it must show forth actual worthness to be perpetuated. The leaders must fully recog-size this ad keep in force with the neonle or this and keep in touch with the people or habou" is certain to be written on its

STEEL BY A NEW PROCESS.

New and Important Discovery by a West Virginia Man. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14.—Tests of a new

nethod for making steel, which it is expected will greatly reduce the cost of the production, are being made here under the direction of J. B. Hastings of Parkersburg, W. Va., the patentee. Many prominent iron and steel manufacturers witnessed the tests today. The process appears to be simple. Certain chemicals were placed in the motten pig iron, and after a few minutes the iron was off into moulds. Se the steel were thus of the steel were thus formed. As J. Smyth, an expert, tested them and re ported that the outer surface was thoroughly chilled so that it battered the chise. The metal worked like steel and he supposed it was steel. Mr. Hastings explained that those was steel. Mr. Hastings explained that those samples would be worked up into various steel tools and articles. Mr. Hastings asserts that while it costs \$4.50 to convert a ton of pig from into Bessenier steel, by the new process steel can be made at a cost of \$1.25 per ton. The men interested are already con vinced of the value of the process and ac-looking for a suitable location for a great in fustrial plant. Baitimore is the place under

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.-A rumor prevailed today that information of a semiofficial character has been received from a gentleman at New Foundiand stating that the government of that colony would put an export duty on all herring exported as a re-tallation against the three-quarters of 1 per cent American tariff that has been imposed on fresh herring coming from the United States by other than American vessels, Vessel owners have deemed it best to detain their vessels here until official information

Setaliatory Measures.

consideration.

PASSING JESTS.

Rochester Post; It is said to be a fact that own girls are fond of Boles.

St. Paul Giobe: It cannot be possible that William Doan Howerless the author of that new story. "The Quality of Morey," for, ac-cording to Shakespeare, "the quality of mercy is not strained."

Washington Post: The democratic rooster of this will hereafter be classified as a dumbhill fowl.

BUT SHE LIKED IT.

Brookiyn Life. She sat on his lap, and, quite bursting with He asked: "An't this lovely?" and thus she "Why, my boy, I've seen chairs that were better by haif, But, still, I admire those upholstered in calf."

Washington Star: "What are you after?" shouted a man to his neighbor, who was chasing chickens on the common. "I am trying to recoop my losses," was the really.

New York Herald: Jake-The boll on the neck of my neek is getting awful painful. Cora-You ought to be proud of that Jake-Why so? "It may supply a need -come to a head."

A PARADOX:

Somerville Journal, She is so fair! And yet to me She is unfair As she can be.

Were she less fair, I should be free; Or less unfair, He slave Id be.

Fair and unfair!
Ah! woe is me!
So !!! I fare.
Farewell 'twill be.

Philadelphia Era: "There is the poultife; put it on his stomach."
"But I thought you said that it was his heart that was affected, doctor."
"Well, you always reach a man's heart through his stomach, don't you?"

Lon Ion Tid-Bits: Friend ito engaged manb-Abn for Fig. Bits. Friend to engaged many. Why do you send Ether such handsome presents? Sweets and flowers are enough. That's mi right. She cuts the sweets and the flowers fade. When we get married I got the diamonds back."

Washington Star: The ambition of the tur-key in November is to be known as a touch.

ONE PRATURE OF THE REPUBLIC. New York Heraid. If the men who said our Ship of State Would meet with no success Could come and see us mayigate They'd change their minds, I guess.

For we nurse more public servants, Regardless of their worth, Than any other government; On God Almighty's earth.

And when a man gets foothold. In the rigging of this ship, Then death alone can force him. To repudiate his grip.

Rochester flost: Some men are born bald, some achieve baldness while others have hair estorer thrust upon them. Harper's Bazar: "Say, Bronny," said Hicks enthus; astically, "you never saw my baby, "No," returned Bronson, shortly. "But I've seen plenty of others. Let's go play billiards."

I do not love my fellow man, By no means as I ought'er.
But great Jemima Goose-grease Jane,
How I do love his daughter!

Philadelphia Press: "Did you hear about the singer, Mr. III Tenor?"
"No. What was It?"
"He was drowned on the high sea."
"How so?"
"He was singing, when he struck the high C with difficulty, and burst a blood vessel, when

with difficulty, and burst a blood vessel, which filled his lungs and drowned him."

Philadelphia Times: Whetheror not a cheap coat makes a cheap man, there is no question that a sealskin sacque becomes a dear girl.

Baltimore American: Why is it said that the doctor pays visits, when every one knows that it is the visits which pay the doctor? "Washington Post: Neither the mechanic nor the gunner is necessarily literary because of his familiarity with journals and

New Orleans Picayuns: As soon as a debt scontracted it begins to grow larger by the interest taken in it.

A miscrable woman she seems to be, And sadly her duties she goes about; She is reading a sorial story, you see, And doesn't know how it's coming out.

Detroit Free Press; Some widows look a great deal blacker than they feel.

ATCHISON GLOBULES. It is easier to bluff a man than it is to whip When one man exercises his rights another

nan begins to have wron :s. The less sense a man has the more he has to say when he falls in love and gets religion. The word is your ovster; to open it you have to run the r sk of tumbling into the soup.

We never knew a really shiftless man who was not expecting to get rich by having money left him. There is no reason why a woman should

always be pleasant and agreeable; she never expects to run for office. We have noticed that the cheaper the pants a young man has on the more fur he puts on the collar and cuffs of his overcoat. There are more short fat women in the world than there are tall thin ones. We wonder they do not rebei against the fashion plates that are all for the tall thin ones.

There have been so many express robberies of late that when an express messenger starts out on the road now his wife savs: "Honey, throw up your hands quick when they tell you?"

There is a class of doctors who accomplish a reat deal of good by giving no medicine at ill. We nope to finally bear of a class of law-cers who will accomplish a great deal of good by refusing to allow their cilents to go to law.

THE HAPPY AUTUMN FIELDS.

James Lane Allen in the Independent, Ab, happy fields, at rest from fruitfulness! No careless storm of the unzentle spring Uptore your venturing roots, nor plerced the

sting
of spiteful frost your early processes.
The skies were bine above you. With caress
of gentlest beams the sun inred you to bring
Your blushing blossoms forth; and from the
wing
of night were shaken dows their thirst to
bless. For shadows had ye but the bounteous That, passing, spanned you with the arch of

hone; No canker worms made of your leaves their shrouds.
Nor envious hand sewed tares on every slope. Ye happy fields, that from your labors rest

Kind heaven' so order the uncertain days Of my brief mortal season, so defend From frost and drouth and tempest, so be-With sun and dew, and bows of promise raise,

So temper to me all the cold world's ways.

That not in value iny tolling strength I spend:
But come in strength. spend:
But come in ribeness to the perfect end,
and lie at rest in life's autumnal haze!
Nought were it then upon the heart to take
he lee of death and in it lie entombed.
As when on you the snows of winter break,
e mourn not for the springtime when yo
bloomed.

Ah, let me know the harvesters have blest Ere I from all my labor come to rest me!

PRICE'S PRICE'S Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla .) Of perfect purity. Lemon -Of great strength. Orange Almond -Economy in their use Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit